CHAPTER 8
ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

8.1 ACRONYMS

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Full Phrase
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AML	Appropriate Management Level
AMP	allotment management plan
AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation
AUM	animal unit month
BER	Baseline Environmental Report
BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practice
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COT	Conservation Objectives Team
CSU	controlled surface use
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	United States Environmental Protective Agency
ES&R	emergency stabilization and rehabilitation
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973
FFR	Fenced Federal Range
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
Forest Service	United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
FPA	Fire Program Analysis
FRCC	fire regime condition class
FWFMP	Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy
GH	general habitat
GRSG	Greater Sage-Grouse

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Full Phrase
HA	Herd Area
HAF	habitat assessment framework
HMA	Herd Management Area
HMAP	Herd Management Area Plan
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
IM	Instruction Memorandum
LUBA	Land Use Board of Appeals
LUP	Land Use Plan
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MZ	Management Zone
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NL	no lease
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSO	no surface occupancy
NTT	National Technical Team
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
ODEQ	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OHV	off-highway vehicle
PFC	proper functioning condition
PGH	preliminary general habitat
PGMA	preliminary general management area
PH	priority habitat
PILT	Payments in Lieu of Taxes
PPH	preliminary priority habitat
PPMA	preliminary priority management area
RDF	required design feature
REA	Rapid Ecoregional Assessment
RFD	reasonable foreseeable development
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RMPA	Resource Management Plan Amendment
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	right-of-way
SRMA	special recreation management area
SRP	special recreation permit
SSS	special status species
TL	timing limitation

Acronyms and Abbreviations	Full Phrase
US	United States
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VDDT	Vegetation Dynamics Development Tool
WAFWA	Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
WHB	wild horse and burro
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

8.2 GLOSSARY

2008 WAFWA Sage-grouse Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): A memorandum of understanding (MOU) among Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA); United States (US) Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service (Forest Service); US Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM); DOI, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); DOI, Geological Survey (USGS); USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS); and the USDA, Farm Service Agency. The purpose of the MOU is to provide for cooperation among the participating state and federal land, wildlife management and science agencies in the conservation and management of Greater Sage-Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) sagebrush (*Artemisia* spp.) habitats and other sagebrush-dependent wildlife throughout the western US and Canada and serve as a commitment of all agencies to implement the 2006 WAFWA Conservation Strategy.

2011 Partnership Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): A partnership agreement among the NRCS, Forest Service, BLM, and USFWS. 2011. This range management MOU is an agreement to implement NRCS practices on adjacent federal properties.

Acquisition: Acquisition of lands can be pursued to facilitate various resource management objectives. Acquisitions, including easements, can be completed through exchange, Land and Water Conservation Fund purchases, donations, or receipts from the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act sales or exchanges.

Activity plan: A type of implementation plan (see *Implementation plan*). An activity plan usually describes multiple projects and applies best management practices (BMPs) to meet Land Use Plan (LUP) objectives. Examples of activity plans include interdisciplinary management plans, habitat management plans (HMPs), recreation area management plans, and grazing plans.

Actual use: The amount of animal unit months (AUMs) consumed by livestock based on the numbers of livestock and grazing dates submitted by the livestock operator and confirmed by periodic field checks by the BLM.

Adaptive management: A type of natural resource management in which decisions are made as part of an ongoing science-based process. Adaptive management involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies, and incorporating new knowledge into management approaches that are based on scientific findings and the needs of society. Results are used to modify management policy, strategies, and practices.

Administrative Access: A term used to describe access for resource management and administrative purposes (such as fire suppression, cadastral surveys, permit compliance, law enforcement and military) in the performance of their official duty, or other access needed to administer BLM-administered lands or uses.

Allotment: An area of land in which one or more livestock operators graze their livestock. Allotments generally consist of BLM-administered lands but may include other federally managed, state-owned, and private lands. An allotment may include or more separate pastures. Livestock numbers and periods of use are specified for each allotment.

Allotment management plan (AMP): A concisely written program of livestock grazing management, including supportive measures if required, designed to attain specific, multiple-use management goals in a grazing allotment. An AMP is prepared in consultation with the permittees, lessees, and other affected interests. Livestock grazing is considered in relation to other uses of the range (such as watershed, vegetation, and wildlife) and to renewable resources. An AMP establishes seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

Alluvial soil: A soil developing from recently deposited alluvium and exhibiting essentially no horizon development or modification of the recently deposited materials.

Alluvium: Clay, silt, sand, gravel, or other rock materials transported by moving water, deposited in comparatively recent geologic time as sorted or semi-sorted sediment in rivers, floodplains, lakes, and shores, and in fans at the base of mountain slopes.

Ambient air quality: The state of the atmosphere at ground level as defined by the range of measured and/or predicted ambient concentrations of all significant pollutants for all averaging periods of interest.

Amendment: The process for considering or making changes in the terms, conditions, and decisions of approved Resource Management Plans (RMPs) or management framework plans. Usually, only one or two issues are considered that involve only a portion of the planning area.

Animal unit month (AUM): The amount of forage necessary for the sustenance of one cow or its equivalent for a period of one month.

Anthropogenic disturbances: Features include but are not limited to paved highways, graded gravel roads, transmission lines, substations, wind turbines, oil and gas wells, geothermal wells and associated facilities, pipelines, landfills, agricultural conversion, homes, and mines.

Aquatic: Living or growing in or on the water.

Air basin: A land area with generally similar meteorological and geographic conditions throughout. To the extent possible, air basin boundaries are defined along political boundary lines and include both the source and receptor areas.

Air pollution: Degradation of air quality resulting from unwanted chemicals or other materials occurring in the air.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Special Area designation established through the BLM's land use planning process (43 CFR 1610.7-2) where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards. The level of allowable use within an ACEC is established through the collaborative planning process. Designation of an ACEC allows for resource use limitations in order to protect identified resources or values.

Atmospheric deposition: Air pollution produced when acid chemicals are incorporated into rain, snow, fog, or mist and fall to the earth. Sometimes referred to as "acid rain" and comes from sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides, products of burning coal and other fuels and from certain industrial processes. If the acid chemicals in the air are blown into the area where the weather is wet, the acids can fall to earth in the rain, snow, fog, or mist. In areas where the weather is dry, the acid chemicals may become incorporated into dust or smoke.

Attainment area: A geographic area in which levels of a criteria air pollutant meet the health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for that specific pollutant.

Authorized/authorized use: This is an activity (i.e., resource use) occurring on the BLM-administered lands that is explicitly or implicitly recognized and legalized by law or regulation. This term may refer to those activities occurring on the public lands for which the BLM, Forest Service, or other appropriate authority (e.g., Congress for Revised Statutes 2477 rights-of-way [ROWs], Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] for major interstate ROWs) has issued a formal authorization document (e.g., livestock grazing lease/permit, ROW grant, coal lease, or oil and gas permit to drill). Formally authorized uses typically involve some type of commercial activity, facility placement, or event. These formally authorized uses are often spatially or temporally limited. Unless constrained or bounded by statute, regulation, or an approved LUP decision, legal activities involving public enjoyment and use of the public lands (e.g., hiking, camping, hunting, etc.) require no formal BLM or Forest Service authorization.

Avoidance/avoidance area: These terms usually address mitigation of some activity (i.e., resource use). Paraphrasing the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1508.20), avoidance means to circumvent, or bypass, an impact altogether by not taking a certain action, or parts of an action. Therefore, the term "avoidance" does not necessarily prohibit a proposed activity, but it may require the relocation of an

action, or the total redesign of an action to eliminate any potential impacts resulting from it. Also see *"right-of-way avoidance area"* definition.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): A suite of techniques that guide or may be applied to management actions to aide in achieving desired outcomes. BMPs are often developed in conjunction with LUPs, but they are not considered a planning decision unless the plans specify that they are mandatory.

Big game: Indigenous, ungulate (hoofed) wildlife species that are hunted, such as elk, deer, bison, bighorn sheep, and pronghorn antelope.

Biodiversity (biological diversity): The variety of life and its processes, and the interrelationships within and among various levels of ecological organization. Conservation, protection, and restoration of biological species and genetic diversity are needed to sustain the health of existing biological systems. Federal resource management agencies must examine the implications of management actions and development decisions on regional and local biodiversity.

Biological soil crust: A complex association between soil particles and cyanobacteria, algae, microfungi, lichens, and bryophytes that live within or atop the uppermost millimeters of soil.

Breeding Habitat: Leks and the sagebrush habitat surrounding leks that are collectively used for pre-laying, breeding, nesting, and early brood-rearing, from approximately March through June (Connelly et al. 2004).

BLM Sensitive Species: Those species that are not federally listed as endangered, threatened, or proposed under the Endangered Species Act, but that are designated by the BLM State Director under 16 United States Code (USC) 1536(a)(2) for special management consideration. By national policy, federally listed candidate species are automatically included as sensitive species. Sensitive species are managed so they will not need to be listed as proposed, threatened, or endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

Candidate species: Taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their status and threats to propose the species for listing as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act, but for which issuance of a proposed rule is currently precluded by higher priority listing actions. Separate lists for plants, vertebrate animals, and invertebrate animals are published periodically in the Federal Register (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Manual).

Casual Use: Casual use means activities ordinarily resulting in no or negligible disturbance of the BLM-administered lands, resources, or improvements. For examples for ROWs, see 43 CFR 2801.5. For examples for locatable minerals, see 43 CFR 3809.5.

Categorical exclusion: A category of actions (identified in agency guidance) that do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment, and for which neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required (40 CFR 1508.4), but a limited form of NEPA analysis is performed.

Chemical vegetation treatment: Application of herbicides to control invasive species, noxious weeds, and/or unwanted vegetation. To meet resource objectives, the preponderance of chemical treatments would be used in areas where cheatgrass or noxious weeds have invaded sagebrush steppe.

Clean Air Act of 1963 (as amended): Federal legislation governing air pollution control.

Clean Water Act of 1972 (as amended): Federal legislation governing water pollution control.

Climate change: Any significant change in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation, or wind) lasting for an extended period (decades or longer). Climate change may result from:

- natural factors, such as changes in the sun's intensity or slow changes in the Earth's orbit around the sun
- natural processes within the climate system (e.g., changes in ocean circulation)
- human activities that change the atmosphere's composition (e.g., driving automobiles) and the land surface (e.g., deforestation, reforestation, urbanization, or desertification)

Closed area: An area where one or more uses are prohibited temporarily or over the long term. Areas may be closed to uses such as off-road vehicles, mineral leasing, mineral or vegetative material collection, or target shooting. In off-road vehicle use closed areas, motorized and mechanized off-road vehicle use is prohibited. Use of motorized and mechanized off-road vehicles in closed areas may be allowed for certain reasons; however, such use shall be made only with the approval of the authorized officer (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

Collaboration: A cooperative process in which interested parties, often with widely varied interests, work together to seek solutions with broad support for managing public and other lands. Collaboration may take place with any interested parties, whether or not they are a cooperating agency.

Communication site: Sites that include broadcast types of uses (e.g., television, AM/FM radio, cable television, and broadcast translator) and non-broadcast uses (e.g., commercial or private mobile radio service, cellular telephone, microwave, local exchange network, and passive reflector).

Comprehensive trails and travel management: The proactive interdisciplinary planning, on-the-ground management, and administration of travel networks (both motorized and non-motorized) to ensure public access, natural resources, and regulatory needs are considered. It consists of inventory, planning, designation, implementation, education, enforcement, monitoring, easement acquisition, mapping and signing, and other measures necessary to provide access to BLM-administered lands for a wide variety of uses (including uses for recreational, traditional, casual, agricultural, commercial, educational, landing strips, and other purposes).

Condition class (fire regimes): Fire regime condition classes are a measure describing the degree of departure from historical fire regimes, possibly resulting in alterations of key ecosystem components, such as species composition, structural stage, stand age, canopy closure, and fuel loadings. One or more of the following activities may have caused this departure: fire suppression, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, introduction and establishment of exotic plant species, introduced insects or disease, or other management activities.

Condition of Approval: Condition or provision (requirement) under which an application for a permit to drill or sundry notice is approved.

Conformance: A proposed action shall be specifically provided for in the LUP or, if not specifically mentioned, shall be clearly consistent with the goals, objectives, or standards of the approved land use plan.

Conservation Measures: Measures to conserve, enhance, and/or restore Greater Sage-Grouse (sage-grouse or GRSG) habitat by reducing, eliminating, or minimizing threats to that habitat. Conservation measures considered during land use plan revisions or amendments in sage-grouse habitat were developed by the Sage-Grouse National Technical Team (NTT), a group of resource specialists, land use planners, and scientists from the BLM, state fish and wildlife agencies, USFWS, NRCS, and USGS. The report drafted by the NTT, titled "A Report on National Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Measures," provides the latest science and best biological judgment to assist in making management decisions relating to the GRSG.

Conservation Plan: The recorded decisions of a landowner or operator, cooperating with a conservation district, on how the landowner or operator plans, within practical limits, to use his/her land according to its capability and to treat it according to its needs for maintenance or improvement of the soil, water, animal, plant, and air resources.

Conservation strategy: A strategy outlining current activities or threats that are contributing to the decline of a species, along with the actions or strategies needed to reverse or eliminate such a decline or threats. Conservation strategies are generally developed for species of plants and animals that are

designated as BLM sensitive species or that have been determined by the USFWS or National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration-Fisheries to be federal candidates under the Endangered Species Act.

Conserve: To cause no degradation or loss of sage-grouse habitat. "Conserve" can also refer to maintaining intact sagebrush steppe by fine tuning livestock use, watching for and treating new invasive species, and maintaining existing range improvements that benefit sage-grouse.

Controlled surface use (CSU): Controlled surface use (CSU) is a category of moderate constraint stipulations that allows some use and occupancy of BLM-administered land while protecting identified resources or values and is applicable to fluid mineral leasing and all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes, and construction of wells and pads). CSU areas are open to fluid mineral leasing but the stipulation allows the BLM to require special operational constraints, or the activity can be shifted more than 200 meters (656 feet) to protect the specified resource or value.

Cooperating agency: Assists the lead federal agency in developing an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS). These can be any agency with jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA (40 CFR 1501.6). Any tribe or Federal, State, or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

Core Area Habitat: The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW's) Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon (2011) identified "Core Areas" necessary to conserve 90 percent of Oregon's GRSG population with emphasis on areas with the highest density and most important for breeding and wintering and may serve as connectivity corridors. Core Area habitat encompasses areas a) of very high, high and moderate lek density strata; b) where low lek density strata overlap local connectivity corridors; or c) where winter habitat-use overlap with either low lek density strata, connectivity corridors, or occupied habitat. Core Area habitats encompass approximately 90 percent of the known breeding populations of GRSG on 38 percent of the species' range. However, not all lek locations are known and some likely occur outside of the Core Areas.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): An advisory council to the President of the US established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The CEQ reviews federal programs to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information.

Criteria pollutant: The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses six "criteria pollutants" as indicators of air quality and has established a maximum concentration for each of them above which adverse effects on human health

may occur. These threshold concentrations are called NAAQS. The criteria pollutants are ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and lead.

Crucial wildlife habitat: The environment essential to plant or animal biodiversity and conservation at the landscape level. Crucial habitats include, but are not limited to, biological core areas, severe winter range, winter concentration areas, reproduction areas, and movement corridors.

Cultural resources: Locations of human activity, occupation, or use. Cultural resources include archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and locations of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups.

Cumulative effects: The direct and indirect effects of a proposed project alternative's incremental impacts when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of who carries out the action.

Currently Occupied Habitat: Occupied habitat areas were defined as areas of suitable habitat known to be used by GRSG within the last 10 years. Areas of suitable habitat contiguous with areas of known use were mapped as occupied habitat unless specific information existed that documented the lack of GRSG use.

Ecological Site: A distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation.

Exploration: Active drilling and geophysical operations to:

a. Determine the presence of the mineral resource
b. Determine the extent of the reservoir.

Decision area: The area for which management directions and actions outlined in this RMPA/EIS will apply. This includes only BLM-administered surface lands in the planning area and BLM-administered federal mineral estate that may lie beneath other surface ownership, often referred to as split-estate lands.

Deferred/deferred use: To set-aside or postpone a particular resource use or activity on the BLM-administered lands to a later time. When this term is used, the period of the deferral is specified. Deferments sometimes follow the sequence timeframe of associated serial actions (e.g., action B will be deferred until action A is completed).

Degraded vegetation: Areas where the plant community is not complete or is under threat. Examples include missing components such as perennial forbs or

cool season grasses, weed infestations, or lack of regeneration of key species such as sagebrush or cottonwoods trees.

Designated roads and trails: Specific roads and trails identified by the BLM (or another agency) where some type of motorized/nonmotorized use is appropriate and allowed, either seasonally or year-long (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Desired future condition: For rangeland vegetation, the condition of rangeland resources on a landscape scale that meet management objectives. It is based on ecological, social, and economic considerations during the land planning process. It is usually expressed as ecological status or management status of vegetation (species composition, habitat diversity, and age and size class of species) and desired soil qualities (soil cover, erosion, and compaction). In a general context, desired future condition is a portrayal of the land or resource conditions that are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.

Desired outcomes: A type of LUP decision expressed as a goal or objective.

Development: Active drilling and production of wells.

Development Area: Areas primarily leased with active drilling and wells capable of production in payable quantities.

Direct impacts: Direct impacts are caused by an action or implementation of an alternative and occur at the same time and place.

Directional drilling: A drilling technique whereby a well is deliberately deviated from the vertical in order to reach a particular part of the oil- or gas-bearing reservoir. Directional drilling technology enables the driller to steer the drill stem and bit to a desired bottom hole location. Directional wells initially are drilled straight down to a predetermined depth and then gradually curved at one or more different points to penetrate one or more given target reservoirs. This specialized drilling usually is accomplished with the use of a fluid-driven downhole motor, which turns the drill bit. Directional drilling also allows multiple production and injection wells to be drilled from a single surface location such as a gravel pad, thus minimizing cost and the surface impact of oil and gas drilling, production, and transportation facilities. It can be used to reach a target located beneath an environmentally sensitive area (Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Oil and Gas 2009).

Disposal lands: Transfer of BLM-administered land out of federal ownership to another party through sale, exchange, Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, Desert Land Entry or other land law statutes.

Disruptive activities: Those BLM-administered land resource uses/activities that are likely to alter the behavior, displace, or cause excessive stress to existing animal or human populations occurring at a specific location and/or time. In this context, disruptive activity refers to an action that alters behavior or causes the displacement of individuals such that reproductive success is negatively affected, or an individual's physiological ability to cope with environmental stress is compromised. This term does not apply to the physical disturbance of the land surface, vegetation, or features. When administered as a land use restriction (e.g., *No Disruptive Activities*), this term may prohibit or limit the physical presence of sound above ambient levels, light beyond background levels, and/or the nearness of people and their activities. The term is commonly used in conjunction with protecting wildlife during crucial life stages (e.g., breeding, nesting, birthing, etc.), although it could apply to any resource value on the BLM-administered lands. The use of this land use restriction is not intended to prohibit all activity or authorized uses.

Diversity: The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area.

Easement: A right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes.

Ecological Site: A distinctive kind of land with specific physical characteristics that differs from other kinds of land in its ability to produce a distinctive kind and amount of vegetation.

Emergency stabilization: Planned actions to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources, to minimize threats to life or property resulting from the effects of a fire, or to repair/replace/construct physical improvements necessary to prevent degradation of land or resources. Emergency stabilization actions must be taken within one year following containment of a wildfire.

Endangered species: Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Manual). Under the Endangered Species Act, "endangered" is the more-protected of the two categories. Designation as endangered or threatened is determined by USFWS as directed by the Endangered Species Act.

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended): Designed to protect critically imperiled species from extinction as a consequence of economic growth and development untempered by adequate concern and conservation. The Act is administered by two federal agencies, USFWS and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The purpose of the Act is to protect species and also the ecosystems upon which they depend (16 USC 1531-1544).

Enhance: The improvement of habitat by increasing missing or modifying unsatisfactory components and/or attributes of the plant community to meet sage-grouse objectives. Examples include modifying livestock grazing systems to improve the quantity and vigor of desirable forbs, improving water flow in riparian areas by modifying existing spring developments to return more water to the riparian area below the development, or marking fences to minimize sage-grouse hits and mortality.

Environmental assessment (EA): A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and individuals consulted.

Environmental impact statement (EIS): A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official in which a major federal action that significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action are provided, and effects are analyzed (BLM National Management Strategy for Off-highway Vehicle [OHV] Use on Public Lands).

Evaluation (plan evaluation): The process of reviewing the land use plan and the periodic plan monitoring reports to determine whether the land use plan decisions and NEPA analysis are still valid and whether the plan is being implemented.

Exchange: A transaction whereby the federal government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

Exclusion Areas: An area on the BLM-administered lands where a certain activity is prohibited to insure protection of other resource values present on the site. The term is frequently used in reference to lands/realty actions and proposals (e.g., ROWs), but is not unique to lands and realty program activities. This restriction is functionally analogous to the phrase "no surface occupancy" used by the oil and gas program and is applied as an absolute condition to those affected activities. The less restrictive analogous term is avoidance area. Also see *"right-of-way exclusion area"* definition.

Existing routes: The roads, trails, or ways that are used by motorized vehicles (e.g., jeeps, all-terrain vehicles, and motorized dirt bikes), mechanized uses (e.g., mountain bikes, wheelbarrows, and game carts), pedestrians (e.g., hikers), and/or equestrians (e.g., horseback riders) and are, to the best of BLM's knowledge, in existence at the time of RMP/EIS publication.

Exploration: Active drilling and geophysical operations to:

a. Determine the presence of the mineral resource

b. Determine the extent of the reservoir or mineral deposit.

Extensive recreation management area (ERMA): Administrative units that require specific management consideration in order to address recreation use, demand, or Recreation and Visitor Services program investments. ERMAs are managed to support and sustain the principal recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions of the ERMA. ERMA management is commensurate and considered in context with the management of other resources and resource uses.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA): Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's "Organic Act," which provides most of the BLM's legislated authority, direction policy, and basic management guidance.

Federal mineral estate: Subsurface public mineral estate administered by the BLM. Federal mineral estate under BLM jurisdiction is composed of mineral estate underlying BLM-administered lands, privately owned lands, and state-owned lands

Fire frequency: A general term referring to the recurrence of fire in a given area over time.

Fire management plan (FMP): A plan that identifies and integrates all wildland fire management and related activities within the context of approved land/resource management plans. It defines a program to manage wildland fires (wildfire, prescribed fire, and wildland fire use). The plan is supplemented by operational plans including, but not limited to, preparedness plans, preplanned dispatch plans, and prevention plans. FMPs assure that wildland fire management goals and components are coordinated.

Fire Regime Condition Classification System (FRCCS): Measures the extent to which vegetation departs from reference conditions, or how the current vegetation differs from a particular reference condition.

Fire suppression: All work and activities connected with control and fire-extinguishing operations, beginning with discovery and continuing until the fire is completely extinguished.

Fluid minerals: Oil, gas, coal bed natural gas, and geothermal resources.

Focal Areas: a network is comprised of three types of focal areas: Climate Change Refugia, High Density Breeding Areas, and Restoration Opportunity Zones. The BLM has identified these areas in order to help focus and prioritize habitat restoration, off-site mitigation, conservation partnering, sage-grouse habitat and population monitoring and assessments, and post-fire emergency

stabilization and rehabilitation efforts, and to provide special consideration during fire suppression to help sustain productive sage-grouse habitat.

Climate Change Adaptation Areas: Generally high altitude areas (typically above 5,000 feet) with limited habitat disturbance that the BLM has identified as likely to provide the best habitat for the sage-grouse over the long term according to current climate change scenarios.

High Density Breeding Areas: Areas of high quality habitat with a high density of active sage-grouse leks. The Restoration Opportunity Zones are areas within existing sage-grouse habitat that if restored can provide better quality habitat and greater habitat connectivity for the sage-grouse.

Restoration Opportunity Areas: Areas within existing sage-grouse habitat that, if restored, can provide better quality habitat and greater habitat connectivity for the sage-grouse.

Forage: All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

Forage base: The amount of vegetation available for wildlife and livestock use.

Fragile soils: Soils having a shallow depth to bedrock, minimal surface layer of organic material, textures that are more easily detached and eroded, or are on slopes over 35 percent.

Fugitive dust: Significant atmospheric dust arises from the mechanical disturbance of granular material exposed to the air. Dust generated from these open sources is termed "fugitive" because it is not discharged to the atmosphere in a confined flow stream. Common sources of fugitive dust include unpaved roads, agricultural tilling operations, aggregate storage piles, and heavy construction operations.

General Sage-Grouse habitat: Occupied (seasonal or year-round) habitat outside of priority habitat. These areas have been identified by state fish and wildlife agencies in coordination with respective BLM offices.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A system of computer hardware, software, data, people, and applications that capture, store, edit, analyze, and display a potentially wide array of geospatial information.

Geophysical exploration: Efforts to locate deposits of oil and gas resources and to better define the subsurface.

Geothermal energy: Natural heat from within the Earth captured for production of electric power, space heating, or industrial steam.

Goal: A broad statement of a desired outcome that is usually not quantifiable and may not have established timeframes for achievement.

Grandfathered right: The right to use in a non-conforming manner due to existence prior to the establishment of conforming terms and conditions.

Grazing preference: A superior or priority position for the purpose of receiving a grazing permit or lease. This priority is attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.

Grazing system: Scheduled grazing use and non-use of an allotment to reach identified goals or objectives by improving the quality and quantity of vegetation. Include, but are not limited to, developing pastures, utilization levels, grazing rotations, timing and duration of use periods, and necessary range improvements.

Groundwater: Water held underground in soil or permeable rock, often feeding springs and wells.

Guidelines: Actions or management practices that may be used to achieve desired outcomes, sometimes expressed as BMPs. Guidelines may be identified during the land use planning process, but they are not considered a land use plan decision unless the plan specifies that they are mandatory. Guidelines for grazing administration must conform to 43 CFR 4180.2.

Habitat: An environment that meets a specific set of physical, biological, temporal, or spatial characteristics that satisfy the requirements of a plant or animal species or group of species for part or all of their life cycle.

Habitat Suitability: The relative appropriateness of a certain ecological area for meeting the life requirements of an organism (i.e., food, shelter, water, space)

Suitable Habitat: Area provides environmental conditions necessary for successful survival and reproduction to sustain stable populations.

Potential Habitat: Area is currently unoccupied but has the potential for occupancy in the foreseeable future (less than 100 years), through succession or restoration.

Hazardous material: A substance, pollutant, or contaminant that, due to its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

Impact: The effect, influence, alteration, or imprint caused by an action.

Impairment: The degree to which a distance of clear visibility is degraded by human-made pollutants.

Implementation decisions: Decisions that take action to implement land use planning; generally appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals under 43 CFR 4.410.

Implementation plan: An area or site-specific plan written to implement decisions made in a LUP. Implementation plans include both activity plans and project plans.

Indicators: Factors that describe resource condition and change and can help the BLM determine trends over time.

Indirect impacts: Indirect impacts result from implementing an action or alternative but usually occur later in time or are removed in distance and are reasonably certain to occur.

Intermittent stream: A stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from springs or from some surface sources such as melting snow in mountainous areas. During the dry season and throughout minor drought periods, these streams will not exhibit flow. Geomorphological characteristics are not well defined and are often inconspicuous. In the absence of external limiting factors, such as pollution and thermal modifications, species are scarce and adapted to the wet and dry conditions of the fluctuating water level.

Invertebrate: An animal lacking a backbone or spinal column, such as insects, snails, and worms. The group includes 97 percent of all animal species.

Key wildlife ecosystems: Specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a species in which are found those physical and biological features 1) essential to the conservation of the species, and 2) which may require special management considerations or protection.

Land health condition: A classification for land health which includes these categories: "Meeting Land Health Standard(s)" and "Not Meeting Land Health Standard(s)".

Meeting Land Health Standard(s): Lands for which health indicators are currently in acceptable condition such that basic levels of ecological processes and functions are in place. This rating includes the following subcategories:

- Fully Meeting Standard(s): Lands for which there are no substantive concerns with health indicators
- Exceeding Standard(s): Lands for which health indicators are in substantially better conditions than acceptable levels.

- Meeting Standard(s) with Problems: Lands which have one or more concerns with health indicators to the degree that they are categorized as meeting the Land Health Standards, but have some issues which make them at risk of becoming "not meeting."

Not Meeting Land Health Standard(s): Lands for which one or more health indicators are in unacceptable conditions such that basic levels of ecological processes and functions are no longer in place. Land health trend is used to describe these classes further. It includes these categories: upward, static, and downward.

- Upward Trend: lands which have shown improving indicator conditions over time.
- Static Trend: lands which have shown no clear improvement or decline in indicator conditions over time.
- Downward Trend: lands which have shown declining indicator conditions over time.

Land tenure adjustments: Land ownership or jurisdictional changes. To improve the manageability of the BLM-administered lands and their usefulness to the public, the BLM has numerous authorities for repositioning lands into a more consolidated pattern, disposing of lands, and entering into cooperative management agreements. These land pattern improvements are completed primarily through the use of land exchanges but also through land sales, through jurisdictional transfers to other agencies, and through the use of cooperative management agreements and leases.

Land treatment: All methods of artificial range improvement arid soil stabilization such as reseeding, brush control (chemical and mechanical), pitting, furrowing, and water spreading.

Land use allocation: The identification in a LUP of the activities and foreseeable development that are allowed, restricted, or excluded for all or part of the planning area, based on desired future conditions (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Land use plan (LUP): A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area, as prescribed under the planning provisions of FLPMA; an assimilation of LUP-level decisions developed through the planning process outlined in 43 CFR 1600, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed. The term includes both RMPs and management framework plans (from H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Land use plan decision: Establishes desired outcomes and actions needed to achieve them. Decisions are reached using the planning process in 43 CFR 1600. When they are presented to the public as proposed decisions, they can be

protested to the BLM Director. They are not appealable to Interior Board of Land Appeals.

Integrated ranch planning: A method for ranch planning that takes a holistic look at all elements of the ranching operations, including strategic and tactical planning, rather than approaching planning as several separate enterprises.

Large-scale anthropogenic disturbances: Features include but are not limited to paved highways, graded gravel roads, transmission lines, substations, wind turbines, oil and gas wells, geothermal wells and associated facilities, pipelines, landfills, agricultural conversion, homes, and mines.

Late brood-rearing habitat: Variety of habitats used by sage-grouse from July through September. Habitat includes mesic sagebrush and mixed shrub communities, wet meadows, and riparian areas as well as some agricultural lands (e.g. alfalfa fields).

Leasable minerals: Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. These include energy-related mineral resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, and geothermal, and some non-energy minerals, such as phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur. Geothermal resources are also leasable under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

Lease: Section 302 of the FLPMA provides the BLM's authority to issue leases for the use, occupancy, and development of BLM-administered lands. Leases are issued for purposes such as a commercial filming, advertising displays, commercial or noncommercial croplands, apiaries, livestock holding or feeding areas not related to grazing permits and leases, native or introduced species harvesting, temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes (does not include mining claims), residential occupancy, ski resorts, construction equipment storage sites, assembly yards, oil rig stacking sites, mining claim occupancy if the residential structures are not incidental to the mining operation, and water pipelines and well pumps related to irrigation and nonirrigation facilities. The regulations establishing procedures for processing these leases and permits are found in 43 CFR 2920.

Lease stipulation: A modification of the terms and conditions on a standard lease form at the time of the lease sale.

Lek: An area where male sage-grouse display during the breeding season to attract females (also referred to as strutting-ground). Each state may have a slightly different definition of lek, active lek, inactive lek, occupied lek, and unoccupied leks.

Lek Complex: A collection of lek sites typically with small numbers of males which are associated with a larger lek site in the vicinity (less than or equal to 1

mile). A count of a lek complex generally includes censusing all displaying males in a series of leks where no 2 lek sites are more than 1 mile apart.

Lek Status Definitions

- **Annual status:** Lek status based on the following definitions of annual activity (Hagen 2011):
  - **Active Lek:** A lek attended by 1 male sage-grouse or more during the breeding season. Acceptable documentation of sage-grouse presence includes observation of birds using the site or recent signs of lek attendance (e.g. fresh droppings, feathers). New leks found during ground counts or surveys are given an annual status of active.
  - **Inactive Lek**: A lek with sufficient survey data to suggest that there was no male attendance throughout a breeding season. Absence of male grouse during a single visit is insufficient documentation to establish that a lek is inactive. This designation requires documentation of either: 1) an absence of birds on the lek during at least two ground surveys separated by at least seven days. These surveys must be conducted under acceptable weather conditions (clear to partly cloudy and winds less than 15 kilometers per hour [less than 10 miles per hour]) and in the absence of obvious disturbance or, 2) a ground check of the exact known lek site late in the strutting season that fails to find any sign (fresh droppings/feathers) of attendance. Data collected by aerial surveys alone may not be used to designate inactive status.
  - **Unknown lek:** Lek status has not been documented during the course of a breeding season. New leks found during aerial surveys in the current year are given an annual status of unknown unless they are confirmed on the ground or observed more than once by air.
- **Conservation status:** Based on its annual status, a lek is assigned to one of the following categories for conservation or mitigation actions (Hagen 2011):
  - **Occupied Lek:** A regularly visited lek that has had 1 male or more counted in one or more of the last 7 years. Designate and protect surrounding area as Category 1 habitat.
  - **Occupied-pending:** A lek not counted regularly in the last 7 years, but birds were present at last visit. Designate and protect surrounding area as Category 1 habitat. These leks

should be resurveyed at a minimum of two additional years to confirm activity.

- **Unoccupied Lek:** A lek that has been counted annually and has had no birds for 8 or more consecutive years. Mitigation category based on habitat type and condition.
- **Unoccupied-pending**: A lek not counted regularly in a 7-year period, but birds were NOT present at last visit. Designate and protect surrounding area as Category 1 habitat. These leks should be resurveyed at a minimum of 2 additional years to confirm activity
- **Historic lek:** A lek that has been unoccupied prior to 1980 and remains so. Mitigation category based on habitat type and condition (1980 serves as the baseline for evaluating population objectives under ODFW's Sage-grouse Conservation Strategy, thus leks unoccupied prior to 1980 are not included in the baseline for population abundance and distribution.)

Lentic: Pertaining to standing water, such as lakes and ponds.

Local Implementation Team: Implementation of conservation guidelines outlined in *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon: A Plan to Maintain and Enhance Populations and Habitats* will be guided by Local Implementation Teams comprised of ODFW, land managers, and land owners. Because these groups are not mutually exclusive and include a mix of public and private entities, the BLM is the primary land manager; local groups are based on BLM district boundaries (and in some cases Resource Areas).

Locatable minerals: Minerals subject to exploration, development, and disposal by staking mining claims as authorized by the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. This includes deposits of gold, silver, and other uncommon minerals not subject to lease or sale.

Long-term effect: The effect could occur for an extended period after implementation of the alternative. The effect could last several years or more.

Lotic: Pertaining to moving water, such as streams or rivers.

Low Density Habitat: The ODFW's Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon (2011) defines low density habitat as breeding, summer, and migratory habitats that are encompassed by areas where: a) low lek density overlapped with seasonal connectivity corridors; b) local corridors outside of all lek density strata; c) low lek density strata outside of connectivity corridors; or d) seasonal connectivity corridors outside of all lek density strata.

Master Development Plans: A set of information common to multiple planned wells, including drilling plans, Surface Use Plans of Operations, and plans for future production.

Mechanized transport: Any vehicle, device, or contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water, snow, or air that has moving parts.

Mineral: Any naturally formed inorganic material, solid or fluid inorganic substance that can be extracted from the earth, any of various naturally occurring homogeneous substances (such as stone, coal, salt, sulfur, sand, petroleum, water, or natural gas) obtained usually from the ground. Under federal laws, considered as locatable (subject to the general mining laws), leasable (subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920), and salable (subject to the Materials Act of 1947).

Mineral entry: The filing of a claim on BLM-administered land to obtain the right to any locatable minerals it may contain.

Mineral estate: The ownership of minerals, including rights necessary for access, exploration, development, mining, ore dressing, and transportation operations.

Mineralize: The process where a substance is converted from an organic substance to an inorganic substance.

Mineral materials: Common varieties of mineral materials such as soil, sand and gravel, stone, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mining claim: A parcel of land that a miner takes and holds for mining purposes, having acquired the right of possession by complying with the Mining Law and local laws and rules. A mining claim may contain as many adjoining locations as the locator may make or buy. There are four categories of mining claims: lode, placer, millsite, and tunnel site.

Mining Law of 1872: Provides for claiming and gaining title to locatable minerals on BLM-administered lands. Also referred to as the "General Mining Laws" or "Mining Laws."

Mitigation: Includes specific means, measures, or practices that could reduce, avoid, or eliminate adverse impacts. Mitigation can include avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action, minimizing the impact by limiting the degree of magnitude of the action and its implementation, rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitation, or restoring the affected environment, reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and

maintenance operations during the life of the action, and compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Modification: A change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria are applied.

Monitoring (plan monitoring): The process of tracking the implementation of LUP decisions and collecting and assessing data necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of land use planning decisions.

Motorized vehicles or uses: Vehicles that are motorized, including jeeps, all-terrain vehicles (such as four-wheelers and three-wheelers), trail motorcycles or dirt bikes, and aircrafts.

Multiple-use: The management of the BLM-administered lands and their various resource values so that they are used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people. Multiple-use is implemented by making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment and giving consideration to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output (FLPMA).

Municipal watershed: A watershed area that provides water for use by a municipality as defined by the community and accepted by the state.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA): Public Law 91-190. Establishes environmental policy for the nation. Among other items, NEPA requires federal agencies to consider environmental values in decision-making processes.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state, or national significance established by the National Historic Preservation Act of, 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service.

Native seed mix: Any seed mix with any amount of non-native seeds cannot be called a "native" seed mix.

Native vegetation: Plant species which were found in a location prior to European contact, and consequently are in balance with these ecosystems because they have well developed parasites, predators, and pollinators.

Natural processes: Fire, drought, insect and disease outbreaks, flooding, and other events that existed prior to European contact and shaped vegetation composition and structure.

Nonenergy leasable minerals: Those minerals or materials designated as leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. Nonenergy minerals include resources such as phosphate, sodium, potassium, and sulfur.

Nonfunctional condition: Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or woody debris to dissipate energies associated with flow events, and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc.

No surface occupancy (NSO): A major constraint where use or occupancy of the land surface for fluid mineral exploration or development and all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes, and construction of wells and pads) are prohibited to protect identified resource values. Areas identified as NSO are open to fluid mineral leasing, but surface occupancy or surface-disturbing activities associated with fluid mineral leasing cannot be conducted on the surface of the land. Access to fluid mineral deposits would require horizontal drilling from outside the boundaries of the NSO area.

Notice-level mining activities: To qualify for a Notice the mining activity must: 1) constitute exploration, 2) not involve bulk sampling of more than 1,000 tons of presumed ore, 3) must not exceed 5 acres of surface disturbance, and 4) must not occur in one of the special category lands listed in 43 CFR 3809.11(c). The Notice is to be filed in the BLM field office with jurisdiction over the land involved. The Notice does not need to be on a particular form but must contain the information required by 43 CFR 3809.301(b).

Noxious weeds: A plant species designated by federal or state law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or nonnative, new, or not common to the US.

Objective: A description of a desired outcome for a resource. Objectives can be quantified and measured and, where possible, have established timeframes for achievement.

Off-highway vehicle (OHV or off-road vehicle): Any motorized vehicle capable of, or designated for travel on or immediately over land, water or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) any non-amphibious registered motorboat; (2) any

military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) vehicles in official use; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense emergencies (43 CFR 8340.0-5).

Offsite Mitigation: Compensating for resource impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or habitat at a different location than the project area.

Open: Denotes that an area is available for a particular use or uses. Refer to specific program definitions found in law, regulations, or policy guidance for application to individual programs. For example, 43 CFR 8340.0-5 defines the specific meaning of "open" as it relates to OHV use.

Ozone: A faint blue gas produced in the atmosphere from chemical reactions of burning coal, gasoline, and other fuels and chemicals found in products such as solvents, paints, and hairsprays.

Paleontological resources: The physical remains or other physical evidence of plants and animals preserved in soils and sedimentary rock formations. Paleontological resources are important for correlating and dating rock strata and for understanding past environments, environmental change, and the evolution of life.

Particulate matter (PM): One of the six "criteria" pollutants for which the Environmental Protection Agency established NAAQS. Particulate matter is defined as two categories, fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (PM_{10}) or less, and fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less ($PM_{2.5}$).

Perennial stream: A stream that flows continuously. Perennial streams are generally associated with a water table in the localities through which they flow.

Permitted use: The forage allocated by, or under the guidance of, an applicable LUP for livestock grazing in an allotment under a permit or lease and expressed in AUMs (43 CFR 4100.0-5).

Permittee: A person or company permitted to graze livestock on BLM-administered land.

Physiography: The study and classification of the surface features of the earth.

Plan of Operations: A Plan of Operations is required for all mining activity exploration greater than 5 acres or surface disturbance greater than casual use on certain special category lands. Special category lands are described under 43 CFR 3809.11(c) and include such lands as designated ACECs, lands within the

National Wilderness Preservation System, and areas closed to off-road vehicles, among others. In addition, a plan of operations is required for activity greater than casual use on lands patented under the Stock Raising Homestead Act with Federal minerals where the operator does not have the written consent of the surface owner (43 CFR 3814). The Plan of operations needs to be filed in the BLM field office with jurisdiction over the land involved. The Plan of Operations does not need to be on a particular form but must address the information required by 43 CFR 3809.401(b).

Planning area: The planning area is the geographic area for which resource management plans are developed and maintained. The planning area boundary includes all lands regardless of jurisdiction which contain mapped PPH and PGH. For this RMPA/EIS, the planning area is the entire Oregon Sub-region and covers all or a portions of 17 counties in Oregon and 1 county in Washington; however, PPH and PGH are only found in Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Lake, Malheur, and Union counties in Oregon. Lands within the planning area include a mix of private, federal, and state lands.

Planning criteria: The standards, rules, and other factors developed by managers and interdisciplinary teams for their use in forming judgments about decision making, analysis, and data collection during planning. Planning criteria streamlines and simplifies the resource management planning actions.

Planning issues: Concerns, conflicts, and problems with the existing management of BLM-administered lands. Frequently, issues are based on how land uses affect resources. Some issues are concerned with how land uses can affect other land uses, or how the protection of resources affects land uses.

Policy: This is a statement of guiding principles, or procedures, designed and intended to influence planning decisions, operating actions, or other affairs of the BLM or Forest Service. Policies are established interpretations of legislation, executive orders, regulations, or other presidential, secretarial, or management directives.

Preliminary General Habitat (PGH): Areas of occupied seasonal or year-round habitat outside of preliminary priority habitat.

Preliminary General Management Area (PGMA): BLM-administered lands identified requiring special management to sustain sage-grouse populations, but that are not as important as PPMAs. The PGMAs are derived from and generally follow the PGH boundaries but may be modified in extent based on the objectives of each alternative. Likewise, management strategies applied to the PPMAs may vary by alternative.

Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH): Areas that have been identified as having the highest conservation value to maintaining sustainable Greater Sage-

Grouse populations. These areas include breeding, late brood-rearing, and known winter concentration areas.

Preliminary Priority Management Area (PPMA): BLM-administered lands identified to be managed as having the highest value to maintaining sustainable sage-grouse populations. The PPMAs are derived from and generally follow the PPH boundaries but may be modified in extent based on the objectives of each alternative. Likewise, management strategies applied to the PPMAs may vary by alternative.

Priority sage-grouse habitat: Areas that have been identified as having the highest conservation value to maintaining sustainable sage-grouse populations. These areas would include breeding, late brood-rearing, and winter concentration areas. These areas have been identified by state fish and wildlife agencies in coordination with respective BLM offices.

Priority Areas for Conservation: Term introduced by the USFWS to encompass the most important areas needed for maintaining sage-grouse representation, redundancy, and resilience across the landscape (USFWS 2013a).

Prescribed fire: A wildland fire originating from a planned ignition to meet specific objectives identified in a written, approved, prescribed fire plan for which NEPA requirements (where applicable) have been met prior to ignition.

Primitive route: Any transportation linear feature located within areas that have been identified as having wilderness characteristics and not meeting the wilderness inventory road definition (BLM Manual 6310 – Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands).

Priority sage-grouse habitat: Areas that have been identified as having the highest conservation value to maintaining sustainable sage-grouse populations. These areas would include breeding, late brood-rearing, and winter concentration areas. These areas have been identified by the BLM in coordination with respective state wildlife agencies.

Proper functioning condition: A term describing stream health that is based on the presence of adequate vegetation, landform and debris to dissipate energy, reduce erosion and improve water quality.

Public domain: The term applied to any or all of those areas of land ceded to the federal government by the original states and to lands acquired by treaty, purchase, or cession, and are disposed of only under the authority of Congress.

BLM-administered land: Land or interest in land owned by the US and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM without regard to how the US acquired ownership, except lands located on the outer

continental shelf and land held for the benefit of Native Americans, Aleuts, and Eskimos (H-1601-1, BLM Land Use Planning Handbook).

Range Improvement: Any activity, structure or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetative composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; and provide habitat for livestock and wildlife. The term includes structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired results.

Range improvement project: An authorized physical modification or treatment which is designed to improve production of forage; change vegetation composition; control patterns of use; provide water; stabilize soil and water conditions; restore, protect and improve the condition of rangeland ecosystems to benefit livestock, wild horses and burros, and fish and wildlife. This definition includes, but is not limited to: structures, treatment projects and use of mechanical devices, or modifications achieved through mechanical means.

Raptor: Bird of prey with sharp talons and strongly curved beaks, such as hawks, owls, falcons, and eagles.

Reasonable foreseeable development scenario: The prediction of the type and amount of oil and gas activity that would occur in a given area. The prediction is based on geologic factors, past history of drilling, projected demand for oil and gas, and industry interest.

Recreation management area: Includes special recreation management areas (SRMAs) and extensive recreation management areas (ERMAs); see SRMA and ERMA definitions.

Recreation experiences: Psychological outcomes realized either by recreation-tourism participants as a direct result of their on-site leisure engagements and recreation-tourism activity participation or by nonparticipating community residents as a result of their interaction with visitors and guests within their community or interaction with the BLM and other public and private recreation-tourism providers and their actions.

Recreation opportunities: Favorable circumstances enabling visitors' engagement in a leisure activity to realize immediate psychological experiences and attain more lasting, value-added beneficial outcomes.

Recreation settings: The collective distinguishing attributes of landscapes that influence and sometimes actually determine what kinds of recreation opportunities are produced.

Reclamation: Rehabilitation of a disturbed area to make it acceptable for designated uses. This normally involves re-contouring, replacement of topsoil,

re-vegetation, and other work necessary to ensure eventual restoration of the site. The suite of actions taken within an area affected by human disturbance, the outcome of which is intended to change the condition of the disturbed area to meet pre-determined objectives and/or make it acceptable for certain defined resources (e.g., wildlife habitat, grazing, and ecosystem function).

Reference state: The state where the functional capacities represented by soil/site stability, hydrologic function, and biotic integrity are performing at an optimum level under the natural disturbance regime. This state usually includes, but is not limited to, what is often referred to as the potential natural plant community.

Rehabilitate: Returning disturbed lands as near to its predisturbed condition as is reasonably practical or as specified in approved permits.

Renewable energy: Energy resources that constantly renew themselves or that are regarded as practically inexhaustible. These include solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and biomass. Although particular geothermal formations can be depleted, the natural heat in the Earth is a virtually inexhaustible reserve of potential energy

Required Design Features (RDFs): Means, measures, or practices intended to reduce or avoid adverse environmental impacts. A suite of features that would establish the minimum specifications for certain activities (i.e., water developments, mineral development, and fire and fuels management) and mitigate adverse impacts. These design features would be required to provide a greater level of regulatory certainty than through implementation of BMPs. In general, the design features are accepted practices that are known to be effective when implemented properly at the project level. However, their applicability and overall effectiveness cannot be fully assessed except at the project-specific level when the project location and design are known. Because of site-specific circumstances, some features may not apply to some projects (e.g., a resource is not present on a given site) and/or may require slight variations from what is described in the RMPA/EIS (e.g., a larger or smaller protective area). All variations in design features would require appropriate analysis and disclosure as part of future project authorizations. Additional mitigation measures may be identified and required during individual project development and environmental review.

Resource Management Plan (RMP): An LUP, as prescribed by the FLPMA, that establishes, land-use allocations, coordination guidelines for multiple-use, objectives, and actions to be achieved for a given area of land.

Restoration: Implementation of a set of actions that promotes plant community diversity and structure that allows plant communities to be more resilient to disturbance and invasive species over the long term. The long-term goal is to create functional, high quality habitat that is occupied by sage-grouse.

Short-term goal may be to restore the landform, soils and hydrology and increase the percentage of preferred vegetation, seeding of desired species, or treatment of undesired species.

Restriction/restricted use: A limitation or constraint on BLM-administered land uses and operations. Restrictions can be of any kind, but most commonly apply to certain types of vehicle use, temporal and/or spatial constraints, or certain authorizations.

Revegetate/revegetation: The process of putting vegetation back in an area where vegetation previously existed, which may or may not simulate natural conditions.

Revision: The process of completely rewriting the land use plan due to changes in the planning area affecting major portions of the plan or the entire plan.

Right-of-way (ROW): A right-of-way (ROW) grant is an authorization to use a specific piece of BLM-administered land for a certain project, such as roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. A ROW grant authorizes rights and privileges for a specific use of the land for a specific period of time. Generally, a BLM ROW is granted for a term appropriate for the life of the project. Minor ROWs are typically less than about 15 miles in length and are not to exceed about 52 acres of disturbance.

Right-of-way (ROW) avoidance area: An area identified through resource management planning to be avoided but may be available for ROW location with special stipulations.

Right-of-way (ROW) exclusion area: An area identified through resource management planning that is not available for ROW location under any conditions.

Riparian area: A form of wetland transition between permanently saturated wetlands and upland areas. Riparian areas exhibit vegetation or physical characteristics that reflect the influence of permanent surface or subsurface water. Typical riparian areas include lands along, adjacent to, or contiguous with perennially and intermittently flowing rivers and streams, glacial potholes, and the shores of lakes and reservoirs with stable water levels. Excluded are ephemeral streams or washes that lack vegetation and depend on free water in the soil.

Riparian zone: An area 0.25-mile wide encompassing riparian and adjacent vegetation.

Road: A linear route declared a road by the owner, managed for use by low-clearance vehicles having four or more wheels, and maintained for regular and continuous use.

Rotation. Grazing rotation between pastures in the allotment for the permitted time.

Routes: Multiple roads, trails and primitive roads; a group or set of roads, trails, and primitive roads that represents less than 100 percent of the BLM transportation system. Generically, components of the transportation system are described as "routes."

Sale (BLM-administered land): A method of land disposal pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA, whereby the US receives a fair-market payment for the transfer of land from federal ownership. BLM-administered lands determined suitable for sale are offered on the initiative of the BLM. Lands suitable for sale must be identified in the RMP. Any lands to be disposed of by sale that are not identified in the current RMP, or that meet the disposal criteria identified in the RMP, require a plan amendment before a sale can occur.

Saturated soils: Occur when the infiltration capacity of the soil is exceeded from above due to rainfall or snowmelt runoff. Soils can also become saturated from groundwater inputs.

Scenic byways: Highway routes that have roadsides or corridors of special aesthetic, cultural, or historical value. An essential part of the highway is its scenic corridor. The corridor may contain outstanding scenic vistas, unusual geologic features, or other natural elements.

Scoping process: An early and open public participation process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Season of use: The time during which livestock grazing is permitted on a given range area, as specified in the grazing lease.

Seeding: Seeding is a vegetation treatment that includes the application of grass, forb, or shrub seed, either aerially or from the ground. In areas of gentle terrain, ground applications of seed are often accomplished with a rangeland drill. Seeding allows the establishment of native species or placeholder species and restoration of disturbed areas to a perennial-dominated cover type, thereby decreasing the risk of subsequent invasion by exotic plant species. Seeding would be used primarily as a follow-up treatment in areas where disturbance or the previously described treatments have removed exotic plant species and their residue.

Short-term effect: The effect occurs only during or immediately after implementation of the alternative.

Special recreation management area (SRMA): An administrative BLM-administered lands unit identified in land use plans where the existing or

proposed recreation opportunities and recreation setting characteristics are recognized for their unique value, importance, and/or distinctiveness, especially as compared to other areas used for recreation.

Special recreation permit (SRP): Authorization that allows for recreational uses of BLM-administered lands and related waters. Issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety of visitors. Commercial SRPs are also issued as a mechanism to provide a fair return for the commercial use of BLM-administered lands.

Special status species: BLM special status species are: (1) species listed, candidate, or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act; and (2) species requiring special management consideration to promote their conservation and reduce the likelihood and need for future listing under the Endangered Species Act that are designated as BLM sensitive by the BLM State Director(s). All federally listed candidate species, proposed species, and delisted species in the five years following delisting are conserved as BLM sensitive species.

Split-estate: This is the circumstance where the surface of a particular parcel of land is owned by a different party than the minerals underlying the surface. Split estates may have any combination of surface/subsurface owners: federal/state; federal/private; state/private; or percentage ownerships. When referring to the split estate ownership on a particular parcel of land, it is generally necessary to describe the surface/subsurface ownership pattern of the parcel.

Stabilize: The process of stopping further damage from occurring.

Standard: A description of the physical and biological conditions or degree of function required for healthy, sustainable lands (e.g., land health standards). To be expressed as a desired outcome (goal).

Standard lease terms and conditions: Areas may be open to leasing with no specific management decisions defined in a RMP; however, these areas are subject to lease terms and conditions as defined on the lease form (Form 3100-11, Offer to Lease and Lease for Oil and Gas; and Form 3200-24, Offer to Lease and Lease for Geothermal Resources).

State: A state is comprised of an integrated soil and vegetation unit having one or more biological communities that occur on a particular ecological site and that are functionally similar with respect to the three attributes (soil/site stability, hydrologic function, and biotic integrity) under natural disturbance regimes.

Stochastic: Randomly determined event, chance event, a condition determined by predictable processes and a random element.

Strongholds: Large areas of intact habitat where habitats and populations appear stable (Wisdom et al. 2011).

Stipulation (general): A term or condition in an agreement or contract.

Stipulation (oil and gas): A provision that modifies standard oil and gas lease terms and conditions in order to protect other resource values or land uses and is attached to and made a part of the lease. Typical lease stipulations include No Surface Occupancy (NSO), Timing Limitations (TL), and Controlled Surface Use (CSU). Lease stipulations are developed through the land use planning (RMP) process.

Surface disturbance: Suitable habitat is considered disturbed when it is removed and unavailable for immediate sage-grouse use.

a. Long-term removal occurs when habitat is physically removed through activities that replace suitable habitat with long term occupancy of unsuitable habitat such as a road, powerline, well pad or active mine. Long-term removal may also result from any activities that cause soil mixing, soil removal, and exposure of the soil to erosive processes.

b. Short–term removal occurs when vegetation is removed in small areas, but restored to suitable habitat within a fewer than 5 years of disturbance, such as a successfully reclaimed pipeline or successfully reclaimed drill hole or pit.

c. Suitable habitat rendered unusable due to numerous anthropogenic disturbances

d. Anthropogenic surface disturbance are surface disturbances meeting the above definitions which result from human activities.

Surface disruption: Resource uses and activities that are likely to alter the behavior of, displace, or cause stress to sage-grouse occurring at a specific location and/or time. Surface disruption includes those actions that alter behavior or cause the displacement of sage-grouse such that reproductive success is negatively affected, or the physiological ability to cope with environmental stress is compromised. Examples of disruptive activities may include noise, vehicle traffic, or other human presence regardless of the associated activity.

Surface use(s): These are all the various activities that may be present on the surface or near-surface (e.g., pipelines), of the BLM-administered lands. It does not refer to those subterranean activities (e.g., underground mining, etc.) occurring on the BLM-administered lands or federal mineral estate. When

administered as a use restriction (e.g., *No Surface Use [NSU]*), this phrase prohibits all but specified resource uses and activities in a certain area to protect particular sensitive resource values and property. This designation typically applies to small acreage sensitive resource sites (e.g., plant community study exclosure, etc.), and/or administrative sites (e.g., government ware-yard, etc.) where only authorized, agency personnel are admitted.

Sustained yield: The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the BLM-administered lands consistent with multiple uses.

Temporary/temporary use: This term is used as the opposite of the term permanent/ permanent use. It is a relative term and has to be considered in the context of the resource values affected and the nature of the resource use/activity taking place. Generally, a temporary activity is considered to be one that is not fixed in place and is of short duration.

Terrestrial: Living or growing in or on the land.

Threatened species: Any species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range (BLM Manual 6840, Special Status Species Management). Under the Endangered Species Act in the US, "threatened" is the lesser-protected of the two categories. Designation as threatened (or endangered) is determined by USFWS as directed by the Endangered Species Act.

Timber: Standing trees, downed trees, or logs which are capable of being measured in board feet.

Timing limitation (TL): The timing limitation (TL) stipulation, a moderate constraint, is applicable to fluid mineral leasing, all activities associated with fluid mineral leasing (e.g., truck-mounted drilling and geophysical exploration equipment off designated routes, construction of wells and/or pads), and other surface-disturbing activities (i.e., those not related to fluid mineral leasing). Areas identified for TL are closed to fluid mineral exploration and development, surface-disturbing activities, and intensive human activity during identified time frames. This stipulation does not apply to operation and basic maintenance activities, including associated vehicle travel, unless otherwise specified. Construction, drilling, completions, and other operations considered to be intensive in nature are not allowed. Intensive maintenance, such as workovers on wells, is not permitted. TLs can overlap spatially with NSO and CSU, as well as with areas that have no other restrictions. Administrative activities are allowed at the discretion of the Authorized Officer.

Total dissolved solids: Salt, or an aggregate of carbonates, bicarbonates, chlorides, sulfates, phosphates, and nitrates of calcium, magnesium, manganese, sodium, potassium, and other cations that form salts.

Total maximum daily load: An estimate of the total quantity of pollutants (from all sources: point, nonpoint, and natural) that may be allowed into waters without exceeding applicable water quality criteria.

Trail: A linear route managed for human-power (e.g., hiking or bicycling), stock (e.g., equestrian), or OHV forms of transportation or for historical or heritage values. Trails are not generally managed for use by four-wheel drive or high-clearance vehicles.

Transition: A shift between two states. Transitions are not reversible by simply altering the intensity or direction of factors that produced the change. Instead, they require new inputs such as revegetation or shrub removal. Practices, such as these, that accelerate succession are often expensive to apply.

Transportation system: The sum of the BLM's recognized inventory of linear features (roads, primitive roads, and trails) formally recognized, designated, and approved as part of the BLM's transportation system.

Travel management areas: Polygons or delineated areas where a rational approach has been taken to classify areas open, closed or limited, and have identified and/or designated a network of roads, trails, ways, landing strips, and other routes that provide for public access and travel across the planning area. All designated travel routes within travel management areas should have a clearly identified need and purpose as well as clearly defined activity types, modes of travel, and seasons or timeframes for allowable access or other limitations (BLM Handbook H-1601-1, Land Use Planning Handbook).

Trespass: Any unauthorized use of BLM-administered land.

Tribal interests: Native American or Native Alaskan economic rights such as Indian trust assets, resource uses and access guaranteed by treaty rights, and subsistence uses.

Understory: That portion of a plant community growing underneath the taller plants on the site.

Unitization: Operation of multiple leases as a single lease under a single operator.

Utility corridor: A designated parcel of land that is either linear or areal in character. Utility corridors are not usually wider than five miles; are limited by technological, environmental, and topographical factors; and are set in width as identified by the special use permit or ROW issued. Designation criteria are set forth in Section 503 of F FLPMA for special use permits and ROWs; and 43 CFR 2802.11 for ROWs.

Valid existing rights: Documented, legal rights or interests in the land that allow a person or entity to use said land for a specific purpose and that are still in effect. Such rights include but are not limited to fee title ownership, mineral rights, ROWs, easements, permits, and licenses. Such rights may have been reserved, acquired, leased, granted, permitted, or otherwise authorized over time.

Vegetation Dynamics Development Tool: A model used to evaluate habitat trends into the future and compare effects of each alternative on vegetation.

Vegetation manipulation: Planned alteration of vegetation communities through use of mechanical, chemical, seeding, and/or prescribed fire or managed fire to achieve desired resource objectives.

Vegetation treatments: Management practices which change the vegetation structure to a different stage of development. Vegetation treatment methods include managed fire, prescribed fire, chemical, mechanical, and seeding.

Vegetation type: A plant community with immediately distinguishable characteristics based upon and named after the apparent dominant plant species.

Visibility (air quality): A measure of the ability to see and identify objects at different distances.

Visitor day: Twelve visitor hours that may be aggregated by one or more persons in single or multiple visits.

Visual resources: The visible physical features on a landscape, (topography, water, vegetation, animals, structures, and other features) that comprise die scenery of the area.

Warranted but precluded: When the public files a petition with USFWS to have a species listed under the Endangered Species Act, the USFWS can make one of three findings: listing is warranted; listing is not warranted; or listing is warranted but precluded. The warranted by precluded listing indicates that a species should be listed based on the available science, but listing other species takes priority because they are more in need of protection.

Watershed: Topographical region or area delineated by water draining to a particular watercourse or body of water.

West Nile virus: A virus that is found in temperate and tropical regions of the world and most commonly transmitted by mosquitos. West Nile virus can cause flu-like symptoms in humans and can be lethal to birds, including sage-grouse.

Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) Management Zones: Greater Sage-Grouse management zones established based on populations across the entire range of the Greater Sage-grouse. Oregon falls into WAFWA Management Zones IV and V. WAFWA management zones are used in the cumulative effects analysis.

Wildcat well: An exploratory oil well drilled in land not known to be an oil field.

Wildland fire: Any non-structure fire that occurs in the vegetation and/or natural fuels. Includes both prescribed fire and wildfire (NWCG Memo #024-2010 April 30, 2010. www.nwcg.gov).

Wilderness: A congressionally designated area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, that is protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected mainly by the forces of nature, with human imprints substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is large enough to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historic value. The definition is contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 891).

Wilderness characteristics: Wilderness characteristics attributes include the area's size, its apparent naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. They may also include supplemental values. Lands with wilderness characteristics are those lands that have been inventoried and determined by the BLM to contain wilderness characteristics as defined in section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): A designation made through the land use planning process of a roadless area found to have wilderness characteristics, as described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wildland fire use: *A term no longer used; the new terminology is "managed fire" (see "managed fire" definition).* A vegetation treatment that involves taking advantage of a naturally-ignited wildland fire in an area where fire would benefit resources. Wildland fire use would be conducted in specific areas needing treatment after a site-specific plan and NEPA analysis are completed and only if predetermined prescriptive parameters (e.g., weather/fire behavior) can be met. Until this planning and NEPA analysis are accomplished, wildland fires would be suppressed using an appropriate management response.

Wildland-urban interface (WUI): The line, area or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Withdrawal. An action that restricts the use of BLM-administered land and segregates the land from the operation of some or all of the BLM-administered land and mineral laws. Withdrawals are also used to transfer jurisdiction of management of BLM-administered lands to other federal agencies

Winter Concentration Areas: Sage-grouse winter habitats which are occupied annually by sage-grouse and provide sufficient sagebrush cover and food to support birds throughout the entire winter (especially periods with above average snow cover). Many of these areas support several different breeding populations of sage-grouse. Sage-grouse typically show high fidelity for these areas, and loss or fragmentation can result in significant population impacts.

This page intentionally left blank.